Relief Measures in Progress-Forty Tho sand People Living in Tents and Improvised Structures - Dangerous Work on Shattered Buildings.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 7 .- The scientists who have been explorthe city and adjacent country say the damaging earthquakes are over, although there will be rumbling and tremors at intervals during the next two or three weeks. The citizens have argued in their minds and among themselves that it is unreasonable to suppose that violent shocks will coutinue. Thus they have forced upon themselves the determination to be as gool as possible and to look the thing in face. The theory as the cause of earthquakes first advanced by those making a study of them here, viz: that they are the result of a settling process in earth, has been generally accepted as true, and this has helped to quiet the nervous and console timid hearts and minds. Very few even of the most devout people outside of the superstitious, believe there is any divine wrath or work in the quakes. Thus have they come like philosophers to think before they run, when the shocks come.

There were some more slight shocks vesterday, but they were unnoticed. In fact, the public here has concluded that shocks are to be felt as a natural consequence of what was experienced on the first Tuesday night, and that "there is no of the building. use to get excited about a mere matter of routine," as one citizen very coolly put it. The threatened rain did not materialize vesterday. It sprinkled short time in the morning, and the sun shone in scorching rays. In the afternoon the streets were so hot they almost burned one's feet, and only those who had business in the open air ex-

posed themselves to old sol's rays. The "tented fields" made in parks were as well occupied as at any time since the visitation by earthquakes. In many instances the campers and refugees have made their shelter as secure as possible, and intend living in them till their houses are permanently repaired or rebuilt. Old carpets, bedding, canvas, rubber coats and every conceivable material to exclude the sun and rain by day and dew by night is employed, making the camps, indeed, variagated.

Nearly all of the iron, tin and composition roofing on buildings in some portions of the city was destroyed by the earthquake, and a large portion torn off by falling plazzas, chimneys, etc. The colored people have appropriated this material, and are living beneath canopies and tents made of it.

It is stated at the City Hall that since sunrise yesterday morning over three thousand people have been given transportation out of the city. The railroad companies in the South, and in portions in blank or notified the relief committee that its orders will be honored for free transportation. Through the Danville syndicate passes are issued as far north as Baltimore, while many go to Atlanta, Nashville, etc. The members of the committee say the best solution of the ques tion of assisting destitute sufferers is found in sending them out of the city. Quite a number of persons who can help themselves, or are too trifling to merit any favor, apply for assistance, but assistance is not often refused when requested

In form of a railroad courtesy. The same class of imposition is enrations. The line is drawn and discrimi nations are made when it may be advisable to get rid of an imposter by sending him or her out of the city. When a strong, able-bodied man applies for aid himself he is asked why he does not go to work, as there is plenty of work for laborers in \$2.00 a day. The patent stereotyped re-

"I am afraid to go to work. I am afraid of quakes." A United Press reporter was told by a member of the relief committee this afternoon that there are ten thousand negroes in the city who claim they are too much frightened to work. The committee is growing impatient at this exhibition of weakness, and is suspicious of

much feigning by indolence.

City Hall and adjacent streets have many lingered about the place last night. When Mayor Courtney arrives to-day more definite plans will be made for the distribution of aid. Now the Chamber of Commerce, Cotton Exchange, city officers, secret societies and other organizations are receiving and distributing provisions, etc. It is the purpose to appoint an executive committee of three through whose hands assistance shall pass or who shall know of all assistance of whatever character granted. This is for the purpose of preventing frauds in the way of duplication and triplication of orders. Now an indigent person may go from place to place and receive

aid each time he or she applies. It is also expected that some definite action will be taken when the mayor arrives for the lawful condemnation and destruction of dangerous buildings Under the provisions of the Revised Statpolice of cities constitute a board to con-Mayor Courtney nothing has been done to secure the advantages of this law.

In some instances as much as \$2.50 a day for common labor is paid. Some of the most enterprising citizens, who want to put the city in a business-like condition, are complaining because the acting cised the authority vested in them and ested outside architects Indicate what buildings should be torn down; because, first, they do not want to invite the displeasure of citizens owning condemned | result is only a question of time. property, and, second, they do not want to assume the risk of suits for damages. They will have no fear, however, in executing the direction of Government architects sent by the Treasury Depart-

Some very dangerous work is being performed in tearing down buildings, and it will be remarkable if many serious accidents do not occur. The steeple on St. Phillip's Church is about two hundred and twenty-five feet high; seventyfive feet of the upper portion is above a platform lookout, and is sustained by seven pillars and a central iron post. The shocks of earthquake broke down four of the seven pillars, and people wondered how the steeple could stand. It seemed that nothing held it up. The citi-zens demanded that the upstru should be pulled down, as it was so heavy at might do great damage were it to fall. Yesterday morning a local contractor and builder made many hearts beat fast by going up to the broken columns and making a critical examination. When he de- remarkably effective. Sheriff Tate Eider, scended be announced that he could save | Deputy Sheriff Bud Elder and Mr. Pullen the steeple by pulling out the debris and were instantly slain. Al Pullen, brother building four new pillars. He found that of the dead man, and Jack Bailey, deputy the steeple was kept from toppling over | sheriff, were mortally wounded, and W. by the center post, although the shake of | G. Butler, Chas. Daily, Deputy Sheriff removing the debris or the pressure of a Blair and County Attorney Graves were gust of wind might make it fall. Cer- slightly wounded. Both the Pullens

building the new pillars has progressed

finely. All day a great crowd removed the wreck from the streets and people were made to shudder as they contemplated the danger of the men on the dizzv height, walking and hammering a totering and honeycombed steeple seventyfive feet high beginning seventy-five feet from the ground, and weighing many

More danger is anticipated from wind than anything just now. A stiff breeze, such as would make windows in firm buildings rattle, would send crashing to earth hundreds of buildings in this city

which are now cracked and racked. Architects say that but very few of the brick buildings can be repaired, as they are so old that the brick and mortar are rotten. Not five per cent of the buildings are less than twenty years old, while a majority are over fifty years. A third of them are a quarter s century of age, and a number were construed far back in the eighteenth century. There is little new paint on buildings here. Like meerschaum pipes and "bourbon," they are valuable according to age. A gentleman upon being approached yesterday in reference to the sale of his residence, said: "The house is forty years old; it cost \$12.000. I will take \$17,000 for it since it is damaged." The ages of buildings, like the pedigree of blooded animals, always go with transfers, and owners never lose sight of them.

Great concern is yet felt for the welfare of that ancient landmark, St. Michael's church. A gentleman who has investigated its condition, gives an encouraging eccount of the state of affairs in the old church, in that it was found the damage which it has certainly and evidently suffered, will not necessarily involve the demolition of the famous steeple or perhaps of a considerable part of the rest

Right Rev. W. B. Howe, Bishop of South Carolina, has issued an appeal for help to repair the Episcopal churches in anything like a damaging quantity here damaged by earthquake. He thus sums up his needs:

St. Phillip's Church and church home both much injured. St. Phillip's is the mother church of the diocese and parish since 1675. St. Michael's Church, a colonial church built in 1757; the damage is very serious. St. Paul's Church, the largest in the city, built in 1816; very body damaged. St. Luke's not seriously injured but needing repairs. Colony Church, a free church for colored people, seriously hurt. St. Timothy's Church needs rebuilding. Yesterday we worshiped in the open air. With their own houses not habitable, how can these people repair their churches? Any money sent to Bishop Howe for the above purposes will be distributed according to my best judgment, unless otherwise direct-I think we need at least one hun-

dred thousand dollars." The Columbia (S. C.) Board of Trade have appointed a relief committee to go to every train from Charleston and Summerville to meet refugees from these stricken cities and take them to comfortable quarters. There are about six hundred refugees in Columbia, but the citizens invite many more to come.

S. G. Pinckney, who lives in South street, a few doors east of Grace Church, was in New York when the earth-He states that on quake came. his return he found his yard filled with a new kind of soil. A geyser had opened in the yard from which warm water spouted to the height of five feet. Mingled with this was a quantity of blue sand such as came from all other fissures. Since then the fissure has closed, and the spouting of the water has ceased. It was also ascertained that on Wednesday morning quite a number of cellars in all parts of the city were unaccountably filled with water where there had never

been water before. One of the most positive indications of the return of confidence and a wearing countered in the issuance of orders for off of fear of a repetition of strong quakes, is the large number of drunken men on the streets. The police are taking them in rapidly, and declare that drunkenness and fear from earthquake's do not go together. A census of shellered people in the city just completed by the police relief committee shows that 40,000 out of clearing away the debris at from \$1.75 to the 60,000 people here are under tents.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sept. 7 .- One of the curious results of the recent disturbances ere is the change in the topography of the country. Many houses on the sand hills, the aristocratic portion of the city, which before could seen from the are now in full view, while other landmarks have disappeared. These curious changes were noticed yesterday for the first time and attracted much attention. In taking a bird's-eye view of been filled with destitute sufferers, and | the city from any point these remarkable changes will at once be recognized, and go to prove that there has been a considerable settling of the earth.

EX-PRESIDENT ARTHUR.

His Condition Regarded as Hopeless by Those Who Profess to Know-The Ex-President But a Shadow of His Former

NEW YORK, Sept. 7 .- A Boston special

to the Philadelphia Press says: An old friend of ex-President Arthur, who has just returned from a visit to the distinguished invalid at New London, gives a loomy view of Mr. Arthur's condition. He says the ex-President maintains at all times a forced cheerfulness and still manifests the livellest interest in current events and leading political questions of the day, discussing men and measures utes of the State, the mayor and chief of with all his old-time keenness; yet he soon tires, his breathing becomes shorter demn houses, and in the absence of and an enforced restensues. He has lost flesh until he is a mere shadow of his former self. The robust physique and florid countenance are gone. He feels the change bitterly and expressions of sympathy are very cheering to him, and these are constantly pouring in from all sections of the country. Mr. Arthur reads the newsmayor and chief of police have not exer- papers with the greatest avidity and any paragraph of a foreboding kind about ordered down dangerous buildings. It himself makes him depressed and anxis said that these officers refuse to do lous. His attendants exercise continued any thing in this direction till disinter- care regarding the contents of the papers taken to him. There is little doubt that his illness is a confirmed attack of a dreadful malady, and that the inevitable

Bloody Row at a Texas Election. SAN ANTONIO, Tex. Sept. 7 .- A telegram from Kennedy, Karnes County, a small station on the San Antonio & Arkansas Railway, about fifty miles south of here, gives an account of a desperate riot which occurred yesterday at Daleyville, Karnes County. There was a localoption election going on, for which the people had waited for weeks. Feeling has run extremely high, and many minor brawls had occurred. Anticipating trouble, the Sheriff had a large force of deputies at the Daleyville poll. The voting was very heavy and each side was closely watched. About 2. p. m. there was a rush and scramble, and, when things straightened out a little, it was seen that two Mexicans and two white men were arrayed receives but grudging and tagracious against the sheriff, his deputies and other county officers. The place was crowded, and the firing is still in the net of the same Demowas very rapid and general. It was, too, cratic district attorney that hunted tainly such an accident would mean death to all at work above the building. At this writing the debris Mexicans and white men doing the shoothas been cleared away and the work of | ing escaped.

AN IDIOTIC NOTION.

The Idea That the Democracy Would Attempt to Again Enslave the Colored Man-It Has Gone with the Bloody

Another Republican State conven-

platform without any allusion to the rights of colored men as distinguished from the rights of white men. Three such platforms in two days constitute a most striking acknowledgement of the success of President Cleveland's Administration in eliminating the negro question from politics. It would not be far out of the way to say that the Republican party has declared "in thunder tones" that there is no longer any such issue, and that the accession of the Democrats to power has been the cause of its disappearance. It is certain that the Republicans never before failed to make the most of it. It is equally certain that they would not fail now to "wave the bloody shirt" if there were any such thing to wave. Moreover, the Republicans in convention assembled are just as keenly alive to the dangers attending Chinese labor, and pauper labor, as the Democrats. It is ights or wrongs of the downtrodden and oppressed. They have simply ecognized the fact that the ensanguined garment has gone from among us. Surely, nothing could be more easily spared.

The admirable disappearance suggests a few reflections on the last national campaign. We shall not chide the Republicans for their gloomy prophesyings about the dreadful fate of the negro in case Mr. Cleveland were elected President. They mostly believed what they said. But the truth must be told that excessive and exclusive attention to one idea almost always produces an unsettling of the mental balance, and causes the thinker to lose the sense of perspective. This is what Senator Hoar said was the matter with the Mugwumps two years ago. He said that their intense men-

tal strain concerning the "spot" on Mr. Blaine's robe had caused them to lose all sense of the proportion of things. They could not see the impending fate of the negro in case Mr. Cleveland should be elected. They could only see the Mulligan letters. It was nothing to them that four millions of freedmen were about to be handed over to their former masters bound hand and foot. This was a trifle to them compared with a few beggarly railroad bonds. Such obliquity of ision was simply astounding.

The Mugwumps replied that the Democratic party would not dare, even if they were so inclined, to oppress the colored man, since the first recognizable evidence of such intentions would cause them to be hurled from power. They argued that the sense of responsibility for order and good government fare of the negro, by reason of his geographical situation, was more dependent upon Democrats than upon Republicans any way, he would, perhaps, be even better off when the responsibility for his good treatment rested wholly upon the ex-rebels. It was argued, also-and this was perhaps the most amazing and impudent pretence of all-that the Democrats were onehalf of the American people, and that what was good for them in the long run would be good for the rest of us. This was so opposed to the prevail ing Republican conception of things, that no words could be found to characterize the pernicious folly. The conception, shared even by some bankers and college professors, was that the Democrats were not American citizens at all, except in form; that they were really a kind of foreigners reeking with Rum, Romanism and Rebellion, striving to gain control of the Government in order to overthrow it. The blow that Rev. Mr. Burchard struck was a severe one in its effect upon the "Irish contingent," because it expressed the common Republican view of the Democratic party. The Blaine Ir shmen recognized its flavor immediately.

Along with the disappearance of the bloody shirt, and largely in consequence of it, there will also disappear the fantastic notion that one-half of the American people are bent upon the destruction of the Government and the establishment of some indescribable pow-wow in its stead. Probably no one who held this belief ever gave himself the trouble to define in his own mind what kind of society Mr. Cleveland and his party would set up on the ruins of the constitution, if they should once get power. Fortunately for all such, they are now spared the necessity of doing so. -N.

PRESSING RIGHT ON.

The Democracy of New York Bringing Thieves to Justice, as It Has Always

Done-Republican Pretensions Several occurrences of recent date signalize the jealous vigilance with which the Democratic party guards its own honor and integrity. It has never taken to itself sufficient credit for its works in this respect-perhaps because it feels that there is no occasion to boast of merely performing an obvious duty. Still its disinclination to make capital out of its reforms has frequently been turned to its disadvantage, its opponents impudently arrogating the merit to themselves as the only real children of light. The Democracy never got the honor it deserved for annihilating the Tweed Ring and sending the chiefs of that bad band of plunderers to State prison or into exile-a purification which was wrought by Charles O'Conor, Samuel J. Tilden and other great leaders of the Democratic party. Republican orators and organs always speak of the Tweed Ring as if it were wholly Demoeratic in origin and texture, while they depict its disruption as the work of

honest and earnest Republicans. To-day so zealous is the Democratic party in its desire for pure government that through a Democratic mayor and a Democratic Governor it insists that buffoons and petty tricksters as well as great thieves must be kept out or ejected from public office. Yet the Governor praise from a large portion of the press for his prompt removal of Squire, who down the Broadway franchise jobbers. Under the inspiration and guidance of Governor Hill the Democracy of New York State takes no step backward and condones no wrong-doing .- N. Y.

Graphic. -Mr. Blaine's speech is the speech of an advocate, and not the speech of a statesman. - Providence Journal (Rep.).

THIRD PARTY TALK

The Difficulty in the Way of Localizing the Prohibition Question-Mr. Frye and Mr. Blaine Do Not Agree. Mr. Blaine's remarks in his speech on the Prohibitionists, be it observed, are directed

exclusively to the people of the State of tion, that of Michigan, has adopted a Maine.-Dayton Journal. The same fact has been remarked by some of the best of our Democratic commentators. The rest of his speech was especially shaped as a "key-note" to the Republicans of the whole country, but he dared not thus to treat the question of prohibition. He preferred to consider it as a local issue. Even in thus treating it he has raised

storm of discontent. The Prohibitionists of his own party are after him with a sharp stick; and St. John, who lost him New York and the Presidency in 1884, is coming to Maine to help them. He joins in the charge of the Maine Prohibitionists that Mr. Blaine is trying to serve both God and Mammon that "he preaches Probibition and works for free rum."

His old lieutenant, Senator Frve, is working him great mischief by a violent preaching of that which he does not practice. That he is not himself adverse to the wine which is red in the not that they have forgotten any of the cup, and to the champagne which bubbles lusciously in the long-necked glass, is well known; but he had the hardihood in his Houlton speech to utterly disregard Mr. Blaine's advice, and to exhibit himself as a Prohibitionist of the most ultra type. "I am a Prohibitionist," said he, "and I believe in its enforcement to the bitter end. I am in favor of the Republican party shouldering Prohibition, and I know that in time the party would conquer under that banner.

This is not the first nor the last evidence that Senator Frye has given in late years of his willingness to stick a ittle knife into Mr. Blaine's cause. Here is another passage from his same Houlton speech, which has set the country to wondering and has fairly startled Mr. Blaine's friends.

"If you see a man marching through the streets marked 'I am an honest man,' distrust him at once. You take a magnificent bridal dress, with its ribbons and splendid laces, and put it on exhibit on with a little ink spet on its skirt, and you will find plenty of men and women who will see nothing but that snot women who will see nothing but that snot. Now, the people of this country, with an exquisite fidelity to the best interest of the Nation, saw the little bit of a smirch on the skirt of Mr. Blaine's coat, and, therefore, voted that Mr Cleveland, a man who was smirched from head to foot, should be President."

Here is an open confession of one of Maine's Republican Senators, before a great public meeting, that there was "a smirch on Mr. Blaine's coat." It is singular, is it not?

But, returning to the Prohibition mestion, Mr. Blaine will speedily find hat, as a professed national leader of his party, he can not confine his pubic declarations upon this question to the State of Maine. We wholly mistake the signs of the times if, in the next two years, Prohibition does not lay a greater part in the politics of this country than ever before. In wicked party to be extremely careful Maine, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, in their ways, and that since the wel- Ohio and Michigan Prohibition "third parties" promise this year to control the balance of power, and to determine the result of the State elections. If this shall prove true, then in the national contest of 1888 we shall witness a vote for the Prohibition National ticket such as never before has been dreamed of. The Plumed Knight will not be able to maintain his position in the dark. He will be forced to come out from behind his concealing platitudes and to declare whether he is "for or against." - Cincinnati Enquirer.

BLAINE'S DISHONESTY.

The Continental Fabricator from Maine Charging the Democracy with Being Responsible for the Labor Troubles. In his speech, to the preparation of which a year was devoted, at Sebago Lake, the other day. Blaine called attention to the labor strikes, and insinuated that the policy of the Democratic party was responsible for them. It would be difficult to imagine a more reckless or untruthful accusation. Does Blaine forget the railway strikes of a few years ago, when the militia of nearly every State in the Union was called to arms, employed in saving property and pre-venting bloodshed? The Democrats were not in power then, for the Re-

and even the regular army had to be publicans had every thing their own vay, and even in Pennsylvania, where the State has launched out millions of dollars to railroad companies for damage done by strikers, not a Democrat was in a State office. Which party was in power when the telegraph operators' strike occurred and paralyzed trade for weeks? Who was responsible for the strike in the Hocking valley, Ohio, in the year 1884, which kept the country at fever heat for months, and blood trickled down the bleak hills of that coal region? It was shown at the time that Blaine was a stockholder in the Hocking valley company, which imported Hungarian miners to starve natives into subjection. The continental tabricator from Maine ought to steer clear of the subject of strikes, for the fact is well known that labor agitation was toreign to this country until the Republican party came into power. Searcely had Blaine's falsehoods been scattered broadcast over the land when the news was telegraphed from Pittsburgh that nail mills, which have been idle for a long time, were about to start full blast under satisfactory arrangements with employes. It is strange that a man who has been in public life twenty-five years as Blaine has should stand up before an intelligent people and utter such malicious falsehoods as he is handing out by wholesale. Does this impudent man who was steeped in corruption think the American people dolts, ready to Rome there are 5,600, in Leghorn, 4,accept as truth his falsehood? The game he is playing is a desperate one but it will fail of its object, for the voters of this country know the man who wrote "burn this letter," sold his vote as a representative of the citizens of Maine for Little Rock and Fort Smith stock, and attempted to rob poor Peru so that he might share the bogus | the head of its Jewish community the claims of a French adventurer. Is it to be presumed that such a man, no natter what he may say, will have at the University of Padua, and was a weight with thinking men who have papil of the celebrated Luzzatto. -N. the best interests of the country at Y. Post. heart? The glamor with which the blatherskite has surrounded his words

-Blaine wants the Prohibitionists to vote for the Republican candidates, and Blaine's lieutenant, Frye, is using his persuasive efforts in the same direction. He begins by calling the Prohibitionists "impudent, unblushing scoundrels." He probably intends them to understand that he regards them as above flattery .- Detroit Free

Press.

CHARMING BIRDS.

Habits and Nests of the Maryland Yellow Throat and the Chickadee.

After all, it is the ground birds that puzzle the human oologist. Crossing a brook, I saw what I regarded as almost infallible signs that a pair of Maryland yellow-throats had begun to build beside it. Unless I was entirely at fault, the nest must be within a certain two or three square yards, and I devoted half an hour, more or less, to ransacking the grass and bushes, till I thought every inch of the ground had been gone over: but all to no purpose. Continuing my walk, I noticed after awhile that the male warbler was accompanying me up the hillside, apparently determined to see me safely out of the way. Coming to the same brook again the next morning, I halted for another search; and lo! all in a moment my eye fell upon the coveted nest, not on the ground, but perhaps eight inches from it, in a little clump of young golden-rods, which would soon overgrow it completely. The female proprietor was present, and manifested so much concern that I would not tarry, but made rather as if I had seen nothing, and passed on. It was some time before I observed that she was keeping along beside me, precisely as her mate had done the day before. The innocent creatures, sorely pestered as they were, could hardly be blamed for such precautions; yet it is not pleasant to be "shadowed" as a suspicious character, even by Maryland yellow-throats. This was my first nest of a very com-

mon warbler, and I felt particularly solicitous for its safety; but alas! no sooner was the first egg laid than something or somebody carried it off, and the afflicted couple deserted the house on which they had expended so much labor and anxiety.

Not far beyond the yellow-throats' brook, and almost directly under one of the pewees' oaks, was a nest which pretty certainly belonged to a pair of chewinks, but which was already forsaken when I found it, though I had then no inkling of the fact. It contained four eggs, and every thing was in perfect order. The mother had gone away, and never come back; having fallen a victim, probably to some collector, human or inhuman. The tragedy was peculiar; and the tragical effect of it was heightened as day after day, for nearly a fortnight at least (I can not say for how much longer), the beautiful eggs lay there entirely uncovered, and yet no

skunk, squirrel or other devourer of such dainties happened to spy them. It seemed doubly sad that so many precious nests should be robbed, while this set of worthless eggs was left to I have already mentioned the housekeeping of a couple of chickadees in a low birch stump. Theirs was one of

at work making the cavity up to the time when the brood were nearly ready to shift for themselves. Both birds took their share of the digging, and on several occasions I saw one feeding the other. After the eggs were deposited, the mother (or the sitter) displayed admirable courage, refusing again and again to quit her post when I peered in upon her, and even when with my cane I rapped smartly upon the stump. If I put my fingers into the hole, however, she followed them out in hot haste. Even when most seriously disturbed by my attentions the pair made use of no other notes than the common chickadee, dee, but these they sometimes delivered in an unnaturally sharp, fault-finding

My two other titmouse nests were both in apple-trees, and one of them was in my own door-yard, though bevond convenient reach without the help of a ladder. The owners of this last were interesting for a very decided change in their behavor after the young were hatched, and especially as the time for the little ones' exodus drew near, At first, notwithstanding their door opened right upon the street, as it were, within a rod or two of passing horsecars, the father and mother went in and out without the least apparent concern as to who might be watching them; but when they came to be feeding their hungry offspring, it was almost laughable to witness the little craftiness to which they resorted. They would perch on one of the outer branches, call chickadee, dee, fly a little near, then likely enough go further off, till finally, after a variety of such "false motions," into the hole they would duck, as if nobody for the world must be allowed to know where they had gone. It was really wonderful how expert they grew at entering quickly. I pondered a good deal over their continual calling on such occasions. It seemed foolish and inconsistent; half Toward the end. however, when the chicks inside the trunk could be heard articulating chickadee, dee, with perfect distinctness, it occurred to me that pos- a heavy shot had pierced it below the sibly all this persistent repitition of the phrase by the old birds had been only or mainly in the way of tuition. At all events, the youngsters had this part of their debut in the great world, -Brad-

ford Torrey, in Atlantic. The Hebrews of Italy. The Lunerio Israelitico of Leghorn gives some interesting particulars about the Jews of Italy. The entire number in the Peninsula (even including the Italia irredenta) is 45.050, or about on e per cent. of all the Jews in Europe. Italy has much fewer Jews than the ing to the Stars and Stripes floating single city of Vienna. In Trieste the bulk of the Israelite community are Italian Jews, numbering 5,570. 050; Turin, 2,600; Venice, 2,500; Florence, 2,400; Ferrara, 1,750; Ancona, 1,-700: Modena, 1,700: Mantua, 1,430; Milan, 1,100; Verona, 975; Padua, 950; Naples, 650; Pisa, 640, and Genoa, only 550. The chief rabbinical school in Italy is now at Mantua. Padua held this position formerly, and still has for greatest Hebrew scholar in Italy, Rabbi Ende Lolli, who is professor of Hebrew

-Two Indians entered a drug store will give way to honest penetration and will stand forth as the utterances of a man, and his companion was an aged will stand forth as the utterances of a man, and his companion was an aged is about as repellent in looks and disbitten by rattlesnakes and cured by man destitute of common honesty.—

and dried up specimen of humanity.

Buffalo Times.

and dried up specimen of humanity.

They were dressed in dark, ill-fitting clothes, and each of them had on moowell can be. And yet in one respect, ky or any thing else.—Chicago Inter marching into the centre of the store the red man, after the style of the powwow around the camp fire, expressed himself as follows: "Big Injun wants heap big sweet wind." Without any hesitation the clerk turned off two glasses of soda water and gave them to glasses of soda water and gave them to pair, it drops out and behold! The choice to dentist, unless it be to eat him; for it never keeps its teeth long enough to give them any chance to decay or ache or get out of order in any way. When an alligator's tooth is worn out or broken, or in need of any kind of rechoose to drink. This is in compliance the two red men. The Indians drank pair, it drops out, and, behold! a new with a precept laid down by Conne is ready to take its place. But I fucius.—N. Y. Sun.

READING FOR THE YOUNG.

MABEL DINES OUT ALONE.

PREVIOUS INSTRUCTIONS FROM MAMMA. made her stand beside me, my bonnie little arranged each dainty ruffle, and smoothed each sunny curl "Now, baby, you'll and say: You will not trouble auntie while dining there to-day. You'll take your place in quiet, nor ask for any thing. But eat what uncle gives you, waiters bring. You won't take too much pudding when there's no mamma to check;
And when it comes to sweetmeats, you'll scarcely taste a speck."

RESULT, AS DESCRIBED BY AUNTIE. feast was rich and splendid, the b held flowerets rare.
But yet my rosebud tender was the swe blossom there. Her eyes were bright as diamonds, her speech She was frugal as a hermit, lest she might eat something wrong. When asked to take some pudding, she answered at her ease; When questioned as to ice-cream, said: little, if you please. Alas that such behavior should end in utter

The sweetmeats come; the little tongue lisps: "Thankth; I'll take a peck."

-Mary E. Vandyne, in Harper's Young People.

THE FLAG OF HIS DREAM. What Paul Jones Saw in His Sleep Boy Was Really What Happened When

A boy lay asleep in the midday sun-

He Became a Brave Man.

shine upon a broad flat ledge of rock, with his sunburned face pillowed on his bare brown arm. Most people would have thought it a rather dangerous place for a nap, for the ledge was many feet above the waves which with the plover, which was fluttering were now breaking against the foot of about and crying piteously at the the crag in spouts of glittering foam, raid upon its nest. and he was lying so near the brink of the precipice that had he happened to turn over in his sleep, he would have fallen headlong over its edge down into the lashing sea below. There he lay, however, sleeping as soundly on that perilous perch as if he had been at home in his father's little fishing hut among the cliffs, built all of driftwood, with huge stones piled upon its roof to keep the furious wind from tearing off the shingles. But although the boy's slumber was so deep, it was plainly nis quivering lips.

ly another ship, larger than his own, cannon, the crash of falling spars at such conceit, punished them by and shattered timbers; then a ringing burning off their wings. Heavily they three titmouse nests just then claiming my attention. I visited it frequently, from the time when the pair were hard from the time when the pair were hard awoke. The din of the cannonade reive the pad-like mark I spoke of. reality it was the deep, hollow boom of | wings have been reproduced ever since, the waves that had surrounded his as an awful warning to the vain and rock and cut him off from the shore.

But this mattered little to one who was the best swimmer of his age for miles around. Clambering nimbly down the steep face of the rock, he plunged headlong into the sea, and rising like a cork on the crest of a huge wave, struck out gallantly for the shore. Just as he reached it, a familiar voice shouted his name and he saw a tall young man in the uniform the beach above him.

"Aha!" eried the latter, "my friend Paul trying to drown himself as usual. What have you been doing?" The boy answered by relating his

"Well, I dare say I shall see commanding a ship yet," said the oung officer. "for you're a right good sailor already. But as for this flag of yours—what did you say it was like?" "All covered with red stripes. Mr. Pearson, and thirteen white stars in

one corner, on a blue ground." "Well, your dream was wrong there, my lad," chuckled Lieutenant Pearson, for I know every flag that flies, and there's none such among them. Whatever flag you fight under it won't be that, unless you patch it up for your-

The sun was shining upon the sea as brilliantly as ever, but its brightest rays could not pierce the cloud of smoke which wrapped two ships that lay side by side, spouting fire at each other captain of the smaller vessel-a short, strongly-built, very handsome man, with a keen black eye-gave his orders as coolly as ever, but his bold brown face was growing very grave and stern. And well it might. His whole deck lying dead, and the hollow gurgle bewater was pouring into the hull where

Suddenly there was a lull in the firing, followed by a deafening shout of triumph. Down came the British recovering from one of his frequent the chickagese vocabulary right at their flag from the place where, torn though to excess, and was tongues' end, as we say, before making it was with the pelting shot, it had suffering terribly for the want of liquid debut in the great world.—Brade victorious captain sprang aboard the the secret while Johnson was alive. weather-beaten face - offering sword in token of surrender.

The conqueror started, and looked keenly at him. "Do you remember the flag of my dream, Mr. Pearson?" asked he, point-

above them from the stump of the only mast that was left. "What!" eried Captain Pearson, in amazement, "are you my little Scotch friend John Paul?" "They used to call me so then,"

answered the other, "but now I'm better known as Paul Jones." And American history will tell, as People.

A LIVING ISLAND.

How a Poor Bird Built Her Nest Upon the Back of an Alligator and What Came of It. The alligator is not in any way an

casins. Their black slouch hats par- at least, it is to be envied-it can go Ocean. tially concealed their jet black hair. through life without ever needing a Marching into the centre of the store dentist, unless it be to eat him; for it York no charge is made for tea in the

hardly need say that the alligator's teeth are a joy only to itself. Another peculiarity of the alligator is its ability to sleep. Like other rep-tiles, it is so cold-blooded that it likes warmth and hates cold. It needs water, too, and as the dry season and the cool season come on together in Florida, there is a double reason why the Florida alligator should go into winter quarters. It buries itself in the mud after the manner of its kind and settles

down for a long nap. Sometimes it happens that grass and quick-growing shrubs spring up on the back of this torpid animal. As a rule these are all shaken or washed off when, with the first warm rains, the alligator rouses itself and makes for the water; but occasionally, for some reason, the mud clings, and with it the plant-growth, so that when the halfawakened creature slides into the water and floats stupidly off, it looks like a floating island.

In one such instance, a plover was so deceived as to build its nest in the plant-growth on the alligator's back. The living island so freighted floated slowly down the stream until it was noticed by a party of boys who were out fishing. They saw the plover rise from the little island, and suspecting a nest to be there, they gave up their fishing and rowed out to it.

They never suspected the nature of the island until they had bumped their boat rather rudely into it once or twice, and so vexed the alligator that it opened its huge mouth with a startling suddenness that brought a chorus of vells from the nest-robbers, and sent them off in a fit mood to sympathise

The poor bird was doomed to lose its nest, however, for the alligator, having at last been thoroughly aroused, discovered how hungry it was, and dived down in search of food, thus washing off island, nest and all .- St. Nicholas.

An Ostrich Fable.

There is a hard kind of pad on the breast of the ostrich, caused, I dare say, by its habit of reposing on its chest. And thereby hangs a tale. any thing but peaceful. His hands Though the ostrich is not found now were clinched, his teeth set, the muscles in Europe and Asia, there is, I underof his face worked convulsively, and stand, no doubt that long, long ago it half-formed words came brokenly from existed in India and Central Asia. He dreamed that he was sailing the fond of fable, have a legend about their seas in command of an armed vessel, origin. They declare that the ostriches at the mast-head of which fluttered a of the remote past were so puffed up very strange flag. the like of which he with pride at their size and strength had never seen before. Then sudden- that they despised the rest of the birds, and, wishing to show off their superior came alongside of him, and a terrible powers of flight, made an attempt to battle began. He heard the shouts of reach the sun. But Phœbus-who was the compatants, the thunder of the the sun-god of these pagan folk-angry seemed to be still in his ears, but in This mark and the smallness of their presumptuous. - Little Folks.

Sweetness in Sticks.

So fond is the average small boy of the sort of candy that comes in sticks, that no doubt, after reading this description of the way it is made, he will start right off in search of a specimen: The "stick" candy is ordinary "A" suof an English naval officer standing on gar boiled down with water and a little cream of tartar to prevent crystallization. The mass is taken in batches of about fifteen pounds to a marble table, where it is kneaded like bread, and the flavoring and coloring worked in. The paste then goes to the "pulling hooks." where for five or six minutes it is pulled and twisted. Thence it returns to the marble table, at one end of which there is a metal plate, kept hot: on which is worked the candy into its final shape. Stripes are pressed into the batch, two feet long and a foot thick, and it is then drawn and twisted till it is the proper size of the pen-ny "stick," the right length of which is clipped off by huge scissors. - Golden

RATTLESNAKE BITES.

Days ..

How They May Be Cured Without the Ald of Whisky or Other Stimulants.

Eighty years ago Joseph Geer, the first settler at Long Eddy, N. Y ... learned the cure for rattlesnake bitefrom John Johnson, a half-breed Delafrom their battered port-holes. The ware Indian, who had his wigwam on the Pennsylvania side of the river, at the foot of Long Eddy, and eked out a miserable existence hunting, fishing and supplying the settlers with lead from a mine somewhere in the vicinithe time I should have failed to notice was one heap of torn canvas and splintheir approach, had they only kept still. tered wood. Nearly half his crew were load and return the same day. Johnson, like most Indians, was an invetneath his feet told how fast the fatal erate lover of whisky, and for a pint of it would let a rattlesnake bite him and then cure himself with his remedy, which, however, he would not reveal. Geer always kept liquor in his house, and on an occasion when Johnson was fluttered defiantly till now; and as the uor, Geer promising never to reveal enemy's ship, he saw the English com- succeeded in getting the remedy for a mander-a tall, fine-looking man, with pint of whisky. A few years thereafta thin streak of blood across his er Johnson went off with a strolling his band of Indians and never returned. Geer kept the remedy a secret, however, till from old age he was unable longer to answer the calls of the settlers when any of them or their stock had been bitten, and then tolk it freely to all. It is as follows: Apply to the wound a poultice one-half each of common salt and indigo, mixed; with cold water, and renew every two hours. Eat freely of the leaves, or drink often of a tea made from them, of a variety of the blue violet (V. Sagittata), commonly known as the "arrow-leaved" violet. If the bite be upon the leg or an arm, bind the leaves in a circle ong as the world lasts, what work around it above and just beyond the Paul Jones did under the banner of the swelling. Moisten with cold water as Stars and Stripes. - Harper's Young often as they get dry from the fever created by the poison, and renew two or three times a day. During the time this remedy has been in use in Mr. Geer's neighborhood it has effected at least twenty cures upon human beings, a great many more upon beasts, and has never failed with either. Ralph Geer and Moses Thomas, Long Eddy, N. Y., are the pames and addresses of